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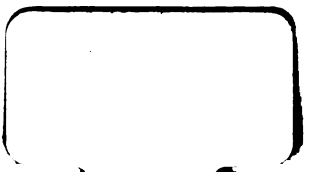
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GREAT STEPS FOR LITTLE SCHOLARS

OR GEOGRAPHY SIMPLIFIED







GREAT STEPS

FOR

LITTLE SCHOLARS;

OR,

GEOGRAPHY SIMPLIFIED,

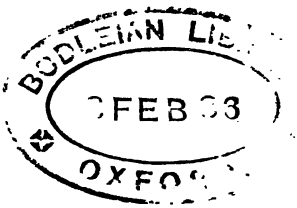
IN QUESTION AND ANSWER,

FOR THE USE OF PREPARATORY SCHOOLS.

"In the beginning God created the Heavens and the Earth."—Genesis i., 1.

JOHN HEYWOOD,
DEANSGATE AND RIDGEFIELD, MANCHESTER;
AND 11, PATERNOSTER BUILDINGS,
LONDON.
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PREFACE.

THE questions contained in this little book are intended principally for first lessons, and consequently simplified to render them suitable to an early age, and at the same time to lead the little pupil by plain and easy steps to one of the most interesting and instructive branches of education. A good Atlas, or Map, should always be placed before a child during a geographical lesson: it will add much to the interest and pleasure of the learner, and greatly assist the teacher. It is better always to begin the study of Geography with the counties, chief towns, and rivers on which they stand. This may be successfully taught to a class of little ones before they are able to read, often giving them a decided taste for the study of Geography when they are of an age to understand its value.

GREAT STEPS
FOR LITTLE SCHOLARS.

Q. How is Great Britain divided?
A. Great Britain is divided into England, Wales, and Scotland.

Q. Who divided England into counties?
A. King Alfred.

ENGLAND.

	40 Counties.	Chief Towns.	Rivers.
1	Northumberland..	Newcastle, on the Tyne.	
2	Cumberland.....	Carlisle.....	Eden.
3	Westmorland	Appleby... ...	Eden.
4	Durham.....	Durham	Wear.
5	Yorkshire	York.....	Ouse.
6	Lancashire.....	Lancaster.....	Lune.
7	Cheshire.....	Chester.....	Dee.
8	Derbyshire	Derby	Derwent
9	Nottinghamshire.	Nottingham..	Trent.
10	Lincolnshire.....	Lincoln.....	Witham.

	Counties.	Chief Towns.	Rivers.
11	Rutlandshire	Oakham	
12	Leicestershire	Leicester	Soar.
13	Staffordshire	Stafford	Sow.
14	Shropshire	Shrewsbury	Severn.
15	Herefordshire	Hereford	Wye.
16	Worcestershire	Worcester	Severn.
17	Warwickshire	Warwick	Avon.
18	Northamptonshire.	Northampton.	Nen.
19	Huntingdonshire.	Huntingdon.	Gt. Ouse.
20	Cambridgeshire	Cambridge	Cam.
21	Norfolk	Norwich	Yare.
22	Suffolk	Ipswich	Orwell.
23	Essex	Chelmsford	Chelmer.
24	Hertfordshire	Hertford	Lea.
25	Bedfordshire	Bedford	Gt. Ouse.
26	Buckinghamshire.	Buckingham	Gt. Ouse.
27	Oxfordshire	Oxford	Isis and Charwell.
28	Gloucestershire	Gloucester.	Severn.
29	Monmouthshire	Monmouth	Wye.
30	Somersetshire	Wells	Brue.
31	Wiltshire	Salisbury	Avon.
32	Berkshire	Reading	Kennet.
33	Middlesex	London	Thames.
34	Surrey	Guildford	Way.
35	Kent	Canterbury	Stour.

	Counties.	Chief Towns.	Rivers.
36	Sussex	Chichester	Levant.
37	Hampshire	Winchester	Itching.
38	Dorsetshire	Dorset	Frome.
39	Devonshire	Exeter	Exe.
40	Cornwall	Launceston	Tamar.

WALES.

	12 Counties.	Chief Towns.	Rivers.
1	Flintshire	Flint, on the Dee.	
2	Denbighshire	Denbigh	
3	Caernarvonshire	Caernarvon	Menai Strait.
4	Anglesea	Beaumaris	Menai Strait.
5	Merionethshire	Harlech	Coast.
6	Montgomeryshire.	Montgomery.	Severn.
7	Radnorshire	Radnor	Somergill.
8	Cardiganshire	Cardigan	Tivy.
9	Brecknockshire	Brecknock.	Usk.
10	Glamorganshire	Cardiff	Taafi.
11	Caermarthenshire.	Caermarthen.	Towy.
12	Pembrokeshire.	Pembroke	Milford Haven.

SCOTLAND.

	33 Counties.	Chief Towns.	Rivers.
1	Orkney	Kirkwall	North Sea.
2	Caithness	Wick	Wick.
3	Sutherland	Dornock	Dornock Frith.
4	Ross	Tain	Dornock Frith.
5	Cromarty	Cromarty	Cromarty Frith.
6	Inverness	Inverness	Ness.
7	Argyle	Inverary	Lock Fyne.
8	Nairn	Nairn	Nairn.
9	Murray	Elgin	Lossie.
10	Banff	Banff	Deveron.
11	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	Dee.
12	Kincardine	Stonehaven.	North Sea.
13	Angus	Forfar	Lunan.
14	Perthshire	Perth	Tay.
15	Fife	Cupar	Eden.
16	Kinross	Kinross	Loch Leven.
17	Clackmannan	Clackmannan	Frith of Forth.
18	Stirling	Stirling	Forth.

	Counties.	Chief Towns.	Rivers.
19	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	Avon.
20	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Forth.
21	Haddington	Haddington	Tyne.
22	Berwick	Greenlaw	Blackadder.
23	Roxburgh	Jedburgh	Jed.
24	Selkirk	Selkirk	Ettrick
25	Peebles	Peebles	Tweed.
26	Lanark	Lanark	Clyde.
27	Dumbarton	Dumbarton	Leven.
28	Renfrew	Renfrew	Clyde.
29	Ayr	Ayr	Ayr.
30	Dumfries	Dumfries	Nith.
31	Kircudbright	Kircudbright	Dee.
32	Wigton	Wigton	Wigton Bay.
33	Bute	Rothsay	Frith of Clyde.

IRELAND.

Q. Into how many provinces is Ireland divided?

A. Four provinces: Leinster, Ulster, Connaught, and Munster.

Q. How many counties has Leinster?
A. Leinster has Twelve counties.

	Counties.	Chief Towns.	Rivers.
1	Louth	Drogheda	Boyne.
2	East Meath	Trim	Boyne.
3	West Meath	Mullingar	Foyle.
4	Longford	Longford	Camlin.
5	King's County	Philipstown	Lyons.
6	Kildare	Kildare	
7	Dublin	Dublin	Liffey.
8	Wicklow	Wicklow	Irish Sea.
9	Carlow	Carlow	Barrow.
10	Queen's County	Maryborough	Nore.
11	Kilkenny	Kilkenny	Nore.
12	Wexford	Wexford	Slaney.

Q. How many counties has Ulster?
A. Ulster has Nine counties.

	Counties.	Chief Towns.	Rivers.
1	Antrim	Antrim	Lough Neagh.
2	Down	Downpatrick	Strangford Bay.
3	Armagh	Armagh	Callen.

	Counties.	Chief Towns.	Rivers.
4	Monaghan.....	Monaghan...	Black-water.
5	Cavan.....	Cavan.....	Cavan.
6	Fermanagh.....	Enniskillen.	Lough Erne.
7	Tyrone.....	Dungannon.....	
8	Londonderry.....	Londonderry.	Foyle.
9	Donegal.....	Donegal.....	Donegal Bay.

Q. How many counties has Connaught?
A. Connaught has Five counties.

	Counties.	Chief Towns.	Rivers.
1	Galway.....	Galway	Galway Bay.
2	Mayo.....	Castlebar	
3	Sligo.....	Sligo	Sligo Bay.
4	Leitrim.....	Leitrim	Shannon.
5	Roscommon.....	Roscommon..	Shannon.

Q. How many counties has Munster?
A. Munster has Six counties.

	Counties.	Chief Towns.	Rivers.
1	Tipperary.....	Tipperary.....	Suir.

	Counties.	Chief Towns.	Rivers.
2	Waterford.....	Waterford....	Suir.
3	Cork.....	Cork.....	Lee.
4	Kerry.....	Tralee.....	Tralee Bay.
5	Limerick.....	Limerick.....	Shannon.
6	Clare.....	Ennis.....	Fergus.

Q. What do you understand by Geography?
A. A description of our World.

Q. What is the form of our World?
A. It is round, like an Orange.

Q. What do you understand by the Surface of the Earth?
A. The part on which we live.

Q. How is this Surface divided?
A. Into Land and Water.

Q. What names are given to the Land?
A. Isthmuses, Promontories, Capes, &c.

Q. What are the principal divisions of the Earth?

A. Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australasia, and Polynesia.

Q. Why are Europe, Asia, Africa, and America called Continents?
A. Because they are large tracts of land divided into Kingdoms and States, which are not separated by Seas.

Q. Why are Great Britain and Ireland called Islands?
A. Because they are surrounded by water.

Q. Why is South America called a Peninsula?
A. Because it is land almost surrounded by water?

Q. Tell me what an Isthmus is?
A. An Isthmus is a narrow neck of land which joins a peninsula to a continent.

Q. Where can you find one?
A. The Isthmus of Panama, which joins North to South America.

Q. What is a Cape, or Promontory?
A. Land stretching into the sea, as the Cape of Good Hope in Africa.

Q. What are the divisions of Water?
A. Oceans, Seas, Rivers, Lakes, &c.

Q. What is an Ocean?
A. A great body of water, as the Atlantic Ocean, between Europe and America.

Q. What is a Sea?
A. A smaller body of water, as the Mediterranean Sea, between Europe and Africa.

Q. What is a River?
A. Rivers rise generally in the mountains, flow through land, and fall into the sea, as the Thames in England?

Q. What is a Lake?
A. Water entirely surrounded by land?

Q. What is a Strait?

A. A narrow channel, which unites two seas, as the Strait of Gibraltar, which joins the Atlantic to the Mediterranean.

Q. How do you know where to find the North.
A. The top of the map is always North?

Q. Where is the South?
A. At the bottom of the map.

Q. Where is the East?
A. The East is to my right hand.

Q. Where is the West?
A. The West is to my left hand.

Q. What is the Equator?
A. The circle which divides the earth into two equal parts.

Q. What is the North part called?
A. The Northern Hemisphere.

Q. What is the South part called?
A. The Southern Hemisphere.

Q. What is Latitude?
A. Distance from the Equator north and south.

Q. What is Longitude?
A. Longitude is distance east or west.

Q. How many Zones or Belts are there?
A. There are five Zones.

Q. What are lines from north to south called on a map.
A. Meridians.

EUROPE.

Q. Is Europe an Island or a Continent?
A. It is a Continent.

Q. What are its Boundaries?
A. It has the Frozen Ocean on the North, the Mediterranean on the South, Asia on the East, and the Atlantic on the West.

Q. How many Kingdoms and States does Europe contain?

A. Twenty-four Kingdoms or States.

Kingdoms or States.	Capitals.	Rivers.
England	London	Thames.
Scotland	Edinburgh	Frith of Forth.
Ireland	Dublin	Liffey.
France	Paris	Seine.
Spain	Madrid	Manzaneres.
Portugal	Lisbon	Tagus.
Belgium	Brussels	Sen.
Netherlands (Holland)	Amsterdam	Amstel.
Prussia	Berlin	Spree.
Austria	Vienna	Danube.
Russia	St. Petersburgh	Neva.
Turkey	Constantinople	Bosphorus.
Greece	Athens	Gulf of Ægina.
Bavaria	Munich	Iser.
Wurtemberg	Stuttgart	Necker.
Baden	Carlsruhe	
Saxony	Dresden	Elbe.
Hanover	Hanover	Leines.
Switzerland	Berne	Aār.
Denmark	Copenhagen	Sound.

Kingdoms or States.	Capitals.	Rivers.
Sweden	Stockholm	Baltic.
Norway	Christiana	Bay of Christiana.
Italy	Turin	Po.
Pontifical States	Rome	Tiber.

Q. Name the Oceans of Europe.
A. The Arctic and the Atlantic Ocean.

Q. What Seas belong to Europe?
A. The North Sea, or German Ocean; the English Channel; the Irish Sea; the St. George's Channel; the Bay of Biscay; the Mediterranean Sea; the Black Sea; the White Sea; the Baltic Sea.

Q. What Gulfs are there in Europe?
A. The Zuyder Zee; the Wash; the Cattegat; the Gulf of Bothnia; the Gulf of Finland; the Gulf of Riga; the Gulf of Dantzic; the Archipelago, or Grecian Sea; the Gulf of Venice, or Adriatic Sea; the Gulf of Genoa; the Gulf of Lyons; the Sea of Azov.

Q. What are the Lakes of Europe?
A. Lake Ladoga, Oneiga, and Peipus, in Russia; Lake Wennar and Wetter, in Sweden; Lake Constance and Geneva, in Switzerland.

Q. Do you know any smaller Lakes?
A. Those in England are: Windermere, Ullswater, Derwentwater, Coniston, &c.

Q. Name the principal ones in Scotland.
A. Loch Ness; Loch Tay; Loch Lomond; Loch Katrine; and Loch Awe.

Q. Name those in Ireland?
A. Lough Neagh; Lough Foyle; Lough Erne; the Lakes of Killarney; and many others.

Q. Where are the principal Straits?
A. The Sound, and Great and Little Belt, between the Cattegat and Baltic; Strait of Dover, between England and France; Strait of Gibraltar, between Spain and Africa; Strait of Messina, between Italy and Sicily;

the Dardanelles, between Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia; the Strait of Kertch, between the Crimea and Asia; the Strait of Bonifacio, between Corsica and Sardinia.

Q. Which are the principal Rivers in Europe?

A. The Volga, Don, Dnieper, Danube, Po, Tagus, Ebro, Rhone, Loire, Seine, Thames, Rhine, Elbe, Oder, Vistula.

Q. Which are the principal Islands of Europe?

A. The British Islands, commonly called Great Britain, are the most important; also, Iceland; the Faroe Islands; Channel Islands; and the Azores, or Western Islands.

Q. Where are these situated?

A. Within the Atlantic Ocean.

Q. Are there any within the Arctic Ocean?

A. Nova Zembla; Vaygatz; the Lofodens, &c.

Q. Name some in the Baltic Sea.
A. Zealand, Funen, Rugen, Bornholm, Gothland, Oland, Oesal, Dago, &c.

Q. Are there any in the Mediterranean Sea?
A. Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Elba, the Balearic Islands, Lipari Islands, Ionian Islands, Malta, Candia, Negropont, &c.

Q. Name the principal Mountains of Europe.
A. The Alps, on the borders of Italy; the Apennines, in Italy; the Balkans, in Turkey; Mount Pindus, in Greece; the Pyrenees, between France and Spain; the Sierra Nevada, in Spain; the Carpathians, in the Austrian Empire; the Mountains of Germany; the Mountains of France; the Dovrefield, &c., in Norway; the Ural Mountains and Mount Caucasus, in Russia.

Q. Are there any Volcanoes in Europe?
A. Mount Etna, in Sicily; Mount Vesuvius, in Italy; Mount Hecla, in Iceland.

Q. Name the principal Capes in Europe?
A. Those in the North are: the North Cape and the Naze, in Norway; and the Skaw, in Denmark.

Q. Are there any in the West of Europe?
A. Cape de la Hogue, in France; Cape Ortegal and Cape Finisterre, in Spain; Cape Roca and Cape St. Vincent, in Portugal; Dunnet Head, in Scotland; Land's End and the Lizard, in England; Malin Head and Cape Clear, in Ireland.

Q. Are there any in the South of Europe?
A. Cape Trafalgar, Cape Tarifa and Cape Cruse, in Spain; Spartivento and Cape di Leuca, in Italy; Cape Matapan, in Greece.

Q. Which is the most Northerly Cape?
A. The North Cape, north of Norway.

Q. Which is the most Westerly?
A. Cape Roca, in Portugal.

Q. Which is the most Southerly?
A. Cape Tarifa, in Spain.

Q. What Peninsulas are there in Europe?
A. Two principal ones: the Morea and the Crimea.

Q. Are there any Isthmuses?
A. The Isthmus of Corinth, which joins the Morea to Greece; and the Isthmus of Perekop, which joins the Crimea to Russia.

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS ON EUROPE.

Q. Which are the Five principal States of Europe?
A. Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

Q. Which is the largest State?
A. Russia.

Q. How many principal Inland Seas has Europe?
A. Four: the Mediterranean, Baltic, Black, and White Seas.

Q. Where does England approach nearest to France?
A. At Dover. The Strait of Dover divides France from England.

Q. What is the Capital of England?
A. London, on the River Thames.

Q. Are there any Mines in England?
A. There are Mines of Tin in Cornwall; of Lead in Cumberland; of Iron in Gloucestershire; also of Coal and Salt in various counties.

Q. Are there any Lakes in England?
A. Very beautiful ones, in the north.

Q. Does England carry on much Trade?
A. London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham are celebrated for their Manufactures and Commerce.

Q. Which are the great Manufacturing Towns?
A. Manchester and Birmingham.

Q. Which is the highest Mountain in Wales?
A. Snowdon, in Caernarvonshire.

Q. How many Universities are there in England?
A. Four: Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, and London.

Q. Which part of Scotland is called the Highlands?
A. The Northern, because it is mountainous.

Q. What is Scotland famous for?
A. Its University, Commerce, and Manufactures.

Q. For what is Dublin celebrated?
A. Its fine Bay.

Q. On what River is Paris?
A. On the Seine.

Q. For what is Paris celebrated?
A. Its beautiful Buildings.

Q. What are the productions of France?
A. Wine, Brandy, Grain, Silks, Laces, China, &c.

Q. What is the Capital of Russia?
A. St. Petersburgh, on the River Neva.

Q. Who built St. Petersburgh?
A. Peter the Great.

Q. Are there any wild Animals in Russia?
A. Yes: Bears, Wolves, Elks, Antelopes, Foxes, &c.

Q. How do the people in Norway and Sweden travel?
A. In Sledges, drawn by Reindeer.

Q. What kind of country is Sweden?
A. Very mountainous.

Q. For what is Iceland remarkable?
A. For its boiling Springs, and its Volcano.

Q. What Mines are there in Hanover?
A. Gold, Silver, Iron, and Copper.

Q. Upon what is the Earth supposed to revolve?
A. Its Axis, or Line.

Q. What length of time does it take to revolve?
A. Twenty-four hours; which motion causes Day and Night.

Q. How often does the Earth go round the Sun?
A. It is a year in making the circle of the Sun.

Q. How long does it take the Moon to travel round our Globe?
A. Nearly one month; or twenty-seven days, seven hours.

Q. What is Italy called?
A. The Garden of Europe.

Q. Name some of its Mountains.
A. Mount Vesuvius, a volcano; and

Mount Blanc, the highest mountain in Europe.

Q. On what River is Rome situated ?
A. On the Tiber.

Q. What kind of country is Turkey ?
A. A very fine country ; but the Turks are lazy.

Q. What is the Chief Town of Greece ?
A. Athens ; once celebrated for its learned men, its warriors, and beautiful buildings.

Q. What is the Chief Town of Holland ?
A. Amsterdam ; famous for the industry and cleanliness of its inhabitants.

A. What is the Capital of Spain ?
Q. Madrid, on the Manzaneres : it has very lofty moutains, and fine rivers.

Q. How is Portugal situated ?
A. In the most Western part of Europe.

Q. What is its Capital ?

A. Lisbon, on the Tagus: it is one of the largest ports in Europe.

Q. For what is Portugal famous?
A. For its Port Wine, from Oporto.

Q. What is the Capital of Denmark?
A. Copenhagen, on the Island of Zealand.

Q. Where is the Island of Zealand?
A. At the entrance of the Baltic, between Germany and Sweden.

Q. What is the Capital of Prussia?
A. Berlin, on the Spree: a fine city, with a University, and many beautiful buildings.

Q. What are the productions of Belgium?
A. Corn, Flax, Tobacco, Iron, Copper, and Lead.

Q. What are the Chief Towns of Belgium?
A. Brussels, the Capital; Bruges, Antwerp, Leige, Ghent, and Luxemburg.

Q. Where is Switzerland situated?

A. Between Italy, France, and Germany.

Q. For what are the Lakes of Switzerland celebrated?
A. The beauty of their Scenery.

Q. For what is Geneva famous?
A. The manufacture of Clocks and Watches.

Q. What is the Capital of Saxony?
A. Dresden, on the Elbe.

Q. What is it remarkable for?
A. Its extensive manufactures of the most beautiful China.

Q. What is the Chief Town of Bavaria?
A. Munich, on the Iser.

Q. Is Bavaria a rich country?
A. It produces Corn, Flax, Hemp, and Fruits. Its Minerals are: Iron, Salt, and Coal.

Q. What is the Capital of Wurtemburg?
A. Stuttgart, on the Necker; celebrated for its Royal library.

Q. What country is to the South of Switzerland?
A. Austria; Capital, Vienna, on the Danube: next to Russia, it is the largest country in Europe.

Q. Near what city is Vesuvius?
A. Naples.

Q. What is the Chief Town of Sicily?
A. Palermo—a very beautiful city.

Q. How are the inhabitants chiefly employed?
A. In fishing up Coral, and making ornaments from it.

Q. What Volcano is in the Island of Sicily?
A. Mount Etna.

Q. Where is Sardinia?
A. In the north of Italy.

Q. What is its Capital City?
A. Turin, on the River Po.

Q. What two Universities belong to this Kingdom?
A. Those of Turin and Genoa.

Q. Is there not an Island named Sardinia?
A. There is a large Island in the Mediterranean, south of Corsica, which gives the name to the Kingdom of Sardinia.

ASIA.

Q. What Continent is East of Europe?
A. Asia: it is the largest division of the Earth.

Q. How is it bounded on the North?
A. By the Arctic or Frozen Ocean.

Q. What are its boundaries on the West?
A. Europe, the Caspian Sea, the Mediterranean, and the Red Sea.

Q. How is it bounded on the South?
A. By the Indian Ocean.

Q. How is it bounded on the East?
A. By the Pacific Ocean.

Q. What separates Asia from Africa?
A. The Red Sea and the Isthmus of Suez.

Q. What are the principal Kingdoms and States in Asia?

States.	Capitals.	Rivers.
Asiatic Russia, or Siberia	Tobolsk	Irtish.
Asia Minor	Smyrna	Bay of Smyrna.
Palestine	Jerusalem	
Syria	Damascus	
Armenia		
Assyria, now called Kurdistan		
Mesopotamia	Al Jezireh	
Arabia	Mecca	
Persia	Teheran	
Turkistan	Samercand	
Affghanistan	Cabul	
Beloochistan	Kelat	
Hindostan (India)	Calcutta, on the Ganges.	
Burmah	Ava	
China	Peking	
Japan	Jeddo	

Q. What chain of Mountains are between Asia and Europe?
A. The Ural Mountains.

Q. What Sea divides Asia from Europe?
A. The Caspian Sea.

Q. Name the principal Oceans of Asia.
A. The Arctic, the Pacific, and the Indian Ocean.

Q. What are the Inland Seas of Asia?
A. The Yellow Sea, the Sea of Japan, and the Sea of Ochotsk.

Q. What Ocean lies between Asia and America?
A. The North Pacific.

Q. Name the principal Mountains.
A. The Himalaya, north of India; the Taurus; the Caucasus; and Ararat.

Q. Which are the highest Mountains in the world?
A. The Himalaya, between Hindostan and Thibet.

Q. Name the principal Rivers in the North of Asia.
A. The Obi, the Jenisei, and the Lena.

Q. What Rivers of Asia empty themselves into the Indian Ocean?
A. The Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Indus.

Q. What Rivers of Asia fall into the Persian Gulf?
A. The Tigris and Euphrates.

Q. What other Rivers are there in Asia?
A. The Amoor, Hoangho, and Yang-tse-kiang, in the East of Asia.

Q. Name the principal Bays of Asia?
A. The Bay of Bengal, and the Bay of Obi.

Q. Are there any Gulfs belonging to Asia?
A. The Gulf of Siam, the Gulf of Tonkin, and the Persian Gulf.

Q. What are the Chief Straits?
A. Those of Malacca, Babelmandeb, and Behring's Strait.

Q. Where do you find Behring's Strait?
A. Between Asia and North America.

Q. Are there any Lakes in Asia?
A. The Caspian Sea is partly European: the others are Lakes Ural and Baikal.

Q. Which are the Chief Islands belonging to Asia?
A. The Japan, Philippine, and the Moluccas.

Q. Are there any others of importance?
A. The Islands of Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, New Guinea, &c.

Q. Are there any Capes on the Coast of Asia?
A. The North Cape, in Siberia; Cape Lopatka, in Kamschatka; and Cape Romania.

Q. What Cape is on the West of Asia?
A. Cape Baba, in Asia Minor.

Q. What Capes are South and South East?

A. Cape Comoria, Cape Alhad, and Cape Carmel.

Q. What Peninsulas has Asia?
A. There are Seven: Kamschatka, Corea, India beyond the Ganges, Malaya, India Proper, Arabia, and Asia Minor.

Q. Are there any Isthmuses in Asia?
A. The two principal are Suez and Krah.

Q. Where is the Isthmus of Suez?
A. It lies between Asia and Africa.

Q. Where is the Isthmus of Krah?
A. It unites the Malay Peninsula to Asia.

Q. What part of Asia belongs to England?
A. Nearly all the great Peninsula of India.

Q. What part of Asia belongs to Russia?
A. Siberia. People who have broken the law in Russia, are sent there for punishment?

Q. Why is Asia considered the most important continent?

A. In Asia, the Lord Jesus was born and suffered death.

Q For what else is it important?
A. Because Adam and Eve were created there.

Q. In what part of Asia is it supposed they lived?
A. In the West of Asia, near the River Euphrates.

Q. In what part of Asia was our Saviour born?
A. In Palestine, or the Holy Land, which is also in the West.

Q. What part of Asia is called Russian Asia?
A. The whole of Northern Asia.

Q. What is the North part of Asiatic Russia called?
A. Siberia.

Q. What is the Chief Town of Siberia?

A. Tobolsk; situated on the confluence of the two Rivers, Tobol and Irtish.

Q. What are the chief productions of Asiatic Russia?
A. Costly Furs, Gold, Silver, and Iron; also Corn, Cattle, Fruit, and Wine.

Q. What Peninsula is East of Russia, in Asia?
A. Kamschatka, in which are many Volcanoes.

Q. Where is Turkey in Asia?
A. It joins Turkey in Europe.

Q. What is its Chief Town?
A. Aleppo, which is built on several hills.

Q. Is there any other place of note in Asiatic Turkey?
A. Jerusalem is also in Asiatic Turkey.

Q. Do you know anything more of importance belonging to Jerusalem?
A. Solomon's Temple was built there.

Q. Where is Persia?
A. It is a country east of Turkey.

Q. What is its Chief City?
A. Teheran: Carpets, China, and Silks are made there.

Q. Where is Arabia?
A. It is on the borders of the Red Sea.

Q. Can you tell me anything about it?
A. It is a large tract of country, very hot and dry.

Q. Tell me its Chief Town?
A. Mecca, the birthplace of Mahomet.

Q. Who was Mahomet?
A. A man who said he was a great prophet.

Q. Where was he buried?
A. At Medina, the second city of Arabia.

Q. What is Arabia celebrated for?
A. Camels and beautiful Horses.

Q. How do the Arabs carry their merchandise across their immense sandy deserts?

A. Their camels are called the Ships of the Desert?

Q. For what reason?

A. They can travel long distances with heavy burthens, are very patient, and can endure all deprivations and hardships.

Q. Does not Hindostan belong to Britain?

A. Great Britain has large possessions there.

Q. What is the Chief Town?

A. Calcutta, on the Ganges.

Q. What other name has Hindostan?

A. It is often called the East Indies.

Q. What are its chief productions?

A. The largest Diamonds, Precious Stones, Gold, Silver, &c.; there are Elephants, Lions, Tigers, &c.

Q. Where is Independent Tartary?

A. To the East of the Caspian Sea.

Q. Where is Afghanistan?
A. To the North of Hindostan.

Q. Where is the Island of Ceylon situated?
A. It is a large and important Island, south of Hindostan.

Q. For what is Ceylon famous?
A. For Ivory, Spices, Coffee, Sugar, Rice, &c.

Q. Are there not extensive Pearl fisheries?
A. The Island abounds in Precious Stones, and an extensive Pearl fishery on the Gulf of Manaar.

Q. What is the Chief Town of Ceylon?
A. Candy, situated in the centre of the Island.

Q. Are there any other Towns in Ceylon?
A. Columbo and Trincomalee, which has a good harbour.

Q. In what part of Asia is there a great wall?

A. In China, a large country to the East.

Q. What is the use of the great wall?
A. To separate China from Chinese Tartary.

Q. Has it been built a long time?
A. It was built more than eighteen hundred years since, and is fifteen hundred miles in length.

Q. Describe it.
A. It is carried over hills and valleys, and is still considered impregnable.

Q. What is the Chief City of China?
A. Pekin, which is eighteen miles in circumference, surrounded with lofty walls.

Q. What do we obtain from China?
A. Silks, Ivory, Tea, China, Rhubarb, Indian Ink, Shawls, &c.

Q. Where is Japan?
A. In the East of China.

Q. Is it only one Island?

A. It is an Empire comprising several Islands.

Q. What is its Chief Town?
A. Jeddo, on the Island of Niphon.

Q. With whom do the people trade?
A. Formerly only with the Chinese and Dutch, but of late years with England and other nations.

Q. Do they travel over the world like the Chinese and others?
A. No: the laws of their country forbid them.

Q. For what is the Kingdom of Siam noted?
A. For its fine white Elephants.

Q. For what is Nankin famed?
A. Nankin is famed for the manufacture of beautiful China and Nankeen.

Q. Which is the largest fresh-water lake in the Old World?
A. Lake Baikal.

Q. What was the South West of Arabia anciently called?
A. Arabia Felix.

Q. What is that extensive region in the interior of Persia called?
A. The Great Salt Desert.

Q. What are the Inhabitants of Ceylon called?
A. The Singalese.

Q. What is the Chief Town of Hong-kong?
A. Victoria.

Q. For what is Thibet famous?
A. For the fine breed of Goats: from the hair of these animals we have the beautiful Cashmere Shawls, &c.

Q. Where are the Loo-choo Islands?
A. To the East of China.

Q. How many Rivers has Siberia?
A. It has three great Rivers.

Q. What are their Names?

A. The Obi, Yenisei, and Lena.

Q. Where does the Gutta-percha tree grow?
A. It is a native of Borneo?

Q. Where is the Island of Borneo?
A. It is one of the East Indian Archipelago.

AFRICA.

Q. Is Africa a Continent?
A. It is a very large Continent, South of Europe.

Q. What separates Africa from Europe?
A. The Mediterranean Sea, which is its Northern boundary.

Q. What is its Southern boundary?
A. The South Atlantic Ocean.

Q. How is it bounded on the East?
A. By the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean.

Q. What bounds it on the West?

A. The Atlantic Ocean.

Q. Where does Africa make the nearest approach to Europe?
A. At the rock of Abyla.

Q. What Strait lies between Africa and Europe?
A. The Strait of Gibraltar.

Q. Is Africa a civilised continent?
A. It contains vast sandy deserts: only a small part of the country is civilised.

Q. Which are its principal States?

States.	Capitals.
Egypt	Cairo.
Nubia	
Abyssinia	
Barbary States	
Morocco	Morocco.
Algier	Algier.
Tunis	Tunis.
Tripoli	Tripoli.
Sahara, or Great Desert	
Senegambia and Guinea	

States.

Sudan, or Nigritia.....
Cape Colony.....
Hottentotia.....
Cafferland.....
The East Coast.....

Q. Name the Chief Rivers in Africa.
A. The Nile, Niger, Senegal, Zambesi, and Orange rivers.

Q. Are there any Lakes in Africa?
A. Nine have been discovered.

Q. Name some of them.
A. Lake Chad, in Soudan; Dambea, in Abyssinia; Keroun, in Egypt.

Q. What are the Gulfs of Africa?
A. The Gulf of Sidra, and the Gulf of Kabes.

Q. Where are these Gulfs situated?
A. On the South side of the Mediterranean.

Q. What Gulf is on the Western or Atlantic side?

A. The Gulf of Guinea.

Q. Are there any Gulfs on the East side of Africa.

A. Yes: the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, and the Mozambique Channel.

Q. What are the principal Mountains of Africa?

A. Mount Atlas, the Mountains of Abyssinia, the Kong Mountains, and the Nieuveld Mountains.

Q. Name the principal Capes of Africa.

A. Cape Blanco is the most Northerly.

Q. Tell me of some others.

A. Cape Guardafui is the most Easterly; on the South, the Cape of Good Hope.

Q. Are these all the Capes?

A. There are twelve more.

Q. Name some of the Islands belonging to Africa.

A. In the Atlantic Ocean: Madeira, Canaries, Cape Verde Islands, Fernando

Po, St. Thomas, Ascension, St. Helena, &c.

Q. Are there any belonging to Africa in the Indian Ocean?
A. Madagascar, Mauritius, Bourbon, and several others.

Q. Which are the most celebrated States of Africa?
A. Egypt and Tunis.

Q. For what is Egypt celebrated?
A. Its inhabitants were famed for their learning before other nations.

Q. What people were detained in bondage in Egypt?
A. The Israelites.

Q. What Inventions do we owe to the Egyptians?
A. The art of Writing; the knowledge of Building and Carving in Stone; also Astronomy.

Q. What wonderful erections still remain?

A. The Pyramids, or Tombs of the Kings of Egypt.

Q. How long are they supposed to have been built?
A. More than 3000 years.

Q. What can you tell me about the River Nile?
A. It overflows its banks at certain seasons of the year.

Q. How does this benefit the country?
A. The people sow their Rice in the soil which is left, which quickly springs up: without this overflowing they would have no crops.

Q. Why would their crops fail?
A. Because the climate is very hot, and they very seldom have any rain.

Q. What parts of Africa belong to England?
A. Sierra Leone, the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Gold Coast, St. Helena, &c.

Q. For what is St. Helena remarkable?

A. It appears at a distance like a large rock rising out of the sea.

Q. For what is St. Helena celebrated?
A. It was for many years the residence of Napoleon Bonaparte: he died there in 1821.

Q. What great Island lies East of Africa?
A. Madagascar, a very mountainous Island, but the climate is generally mild.

Q. What is the ancient name of Nubia?
A. Ethiopia: it lies between Egypt and Abyssinia.

Q. Which are the most fertile territories of Nubia?
A. Dongola and Sennaar.

Q. What Trees abound in Sennaar?
A. There are large forests of Acacia trees.

Q. For what is Nubia remarkable?
A. It contains many excavated temples of great magnificence at Ebsamboul.

A. Where is Abyssinia situated?
Q. To the south of Nubia.

Q. How many harvests have they in Abyssinia?
A. Generally two—one in Spring, another in Autumn.

A. What kinds of Grain do they cultivate?
Q. Millet, Barley, Maize, Wheat, and Teff.

Q. Among the Cattle of Abyssinia, is there not a distinct species?
A. Yes—one called the Galla Ox, with enormous horns.

Q. What species of Cattle are principally used for labour?
A. The Ass and the Mule: Horses are used only for the purposes of war.

Q. What people come from Africa?
A. The Negroes, who are quite black.

Q. What River did the people of Egypt worship?
A. The Nile; also the Crocodile, Stork,

Cat, Monkey, and more particularly the White Bull.

Q. What is their particular Sect now?
A. They are chiefly Mahometans.

Q. What beautiful tree is indigenous in Egypt?
A. The Papyrus, or Paper Tree, on the leaves of which the ancients used to write.

Q. What is the height of the greatest Pyramid?
A. It is about 461 feet.

Q. Are the Temples considered equal to those of Greece and Rome?
A. They are larger and more magnificent, though not equal in taste or design.

Q. Are all the people Mahometans?
A. Some are Copts, who profess Christianity.

Q. What is the name of the formidable Fly in Egypt?

A. The Zebub: it is somewhat larger than a bee.

Q. What are the productions of Guinea?
A. Ostrich Feathers, Gold Dust, Ivory, and Pepper.

Q. What are the productions of Barbary and Egypt?
A. Rice, Figs, Raisins, Oranges, Dates, Senna, Leather, Sugar, Indigo, &c.

Q. For what is the Island of Madeira famed?
A. For the healthiness of its climate, and its excellent Vines.

Q. Where does the River Nile rise?
A. In the mountainous country, south of Sennaar.

Q. Where does the River Niger rise?
A. In the Mountains of Kong, and falls into the Gulf of Benin?

Q. Where is Alexandria?

A. It is an ancient and celebrated City and Seaport of Egypt.

Q. What remarkable antiquities are near it?
A. Near Alexandria are Pompey's Pillar, and the Obelisks called Cleopatra's Needles.

Q. Where is Algiers?
A. Algiers is the ancient Numidia: it is one of the Barbary States.

Q. Where in Africa is Assouan?
A. Assouan is the ancient Syene.

Q. Where is it situated?
A. On the Eastern bank of the Nile, opposite to the Island of Elephantine.

Q. What town of Abyssinia has a Christian Church?
A. Ax'um; also an ancient Obelisk sixty feet high, of a single block of granite, and curiously sculptured.

Q. What place in central Africa is celebrated for its rich Mines of Gold?

A. Bambouk: it is styled the Peru of Africa.

Q. Where is Cape Coast Castle?
A. It is on the Gold Coast, and is the Capital of the British settlement.

Q. Where is Fez?
A. It is a city of Northern Africa, once famous as a seat of learning.

Q. Where is the Empire of Morocco?
A. Morocco is the ancient Mauritania, in the North-west of Africa.

Q. What Mountain is in Morocco?
A. Mount Atlas: this region produces the finest Date and Olive trees.

Q. Where is the Gulf of Sidra?
A. On the coasts of Tripoli and Barca.

Q. Had it any other name?
A. It was the Syrtis Major of the ancients.

Q. Where is Sofala?
A. On the coast of Eastern Africa: it is the reputed Ophir of Scripture.

Q. Where is Tangiers?
A. It is a Seaport of Morocco, on the Strait of Gibraltar.

Q. Where is Tunis situated?
A. Between Algiers and Tripoli.

Q. What ancient place stood near the City of Tunis?
A. Ancient Carthage, the rival of Rome.

Q. How far is Tunis from Sicily?
A. Its Northern extremity is only eighty miles from the coast of Sicily.

AMERICA.

Q. Where is America situated?
A. In the Western Hemisphere.

Q. Is it an Island?
A. No: it is two large Continents.

Q. What are their names?
A. North and South America.

Q. What connects them together?
A. The Isthmus of Darien, or Panama.

Q. How is America bounded on the East?
A. By the Atlantic Ocean.

Q. How is it bounded on the West?
A. By the Pacific Ocean.

Q. What is its Northern boundary?
A. The Frozen or Arctic Ocean.

Q. What is its Southern boundary?
A. The South Sea.

Q. In what year was America discovered?
A. In the year 1492, in the reign of Henry the Seventh of England.

Q. Why was it called America?
A. From Amerigo Vespucci, an Italian.

North America.

Q. By whom was the Continent of North America discovered?

A. By Sebastian Cabot, 1497, a Venetian, in the service of Henry the Seventh of England.

Q. How is North America divided?
A. Into British America, Danish America, Russian America, the United States, Mexico, and Guatemala or Central America.

Q. What are the principal Rivers of North America?
A. The Mississippi, the Missouri, the Ohio, St. Lawrence, the Hudson, the Arkansas.

Q. Which is the longest River in the world?
A. The Mississippi.

Q. Name the principal Gulfs of North America.
A. Gulf of St. Lawrence, Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of California.

Q. What are the principal Bays of North America?
A. Hudson Bay, Baffin Bay, Bay of Fundy.

Q. What are the principal Straits of North America?

A. Davis Strait, Hudson Strait, Melville Sound, Behring Strait.

Q. What Oceans does Behring Strait connect?

A. Behring Strait connects the Arctic and Pacific Ocean.

Q. What Continents are divided by Behring Strait?

A. The Continents of North America and Asia.

Q. Name the chief Lakes of North America.

A. Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, Ontario, Winnepeg, Nicaragua, &c.

Q. Which is the largest fresh-water Lake on the Globe?

A. Lake Superior, in North America.

Q. What separates Lake Ontario from Lake Erie?

A. The Cataract (or Falls) of Niagara.

Q. What depth is this Waterfall?
A. One hundred and fifty feet.

Q. What is its breadth?
A. Two thousand one hundred feet.

Q. Name some of the Capes of North America.
A. The principal are, Cape Farewell, Cape Race, Cape Sable, Cape Cod, St. Lucas, and Tey Cape.

Q. What Peninsulas has North America?
A. Labrador, Nova Scotia, Florida, Yucatan, Lower California, Melville, and Boothia.

Q. What are the Islands of North America?
A. The West Indies, Bermudas, Newfoundland, Greenland, Vancouver, Sitka Archipelago, &c.

Q. Name the principal Mountains of North America.
A. The Alleghany Mountains, the Rocky Mountains, and the Mountains of Mexico.

Q. Are there no Volcanoes in North America?
A. There are several on the North-west coast: the Aleution Islands are a Volcanic group.

Q. Where is Baffin Bay?
A. It is a large Gulf between North America and Greenland.

Q. What do you understand by the United States of North America?
A. That it is a part of the country under a President.

Q. How are the United States separated from Canada on the North?
A. By the River St. Lawrence and Lakes Ontario and Erie.

Q. How bounded on the South and East?
A. By the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean.

Q. How are they bounded on the West?
A. By the Pacific Ocean and Mexico.

Q. Name the principal Towns of the United States.

A. Washington, the Capital; New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, New Orleans, and Cincinnati.

Q. On what River does Washington stand?

A. On the River Potomac.

Q. Which is the largest City of the United States?

A. New York, on the River Hudson.

Q. What are the productions of the United States?

A. Cotton, Rice, Tobacco, Sugar, Wheat, and other Grains.

Q. Are there not extensive Gold-fields?

A. The Gold-fields of California are among the richest in the world.

Q. Are there any other valuable Minerals?

A. Vast Coal-fields on the Atlantic side, also Iron.

Q. What includes British North America?

A. Canada, Nova Scotia, Hudson Bay Territory, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Isle.

Q. For what is Newfoundland celebrated?
A. For its Cod-fishery, and its valuable breed of Dogs.

Q. Are there not Gold-fields in British North America?
A. Yes, in British Columbia.

Q. Where is British Columbia?
A. It lies to the West of Hudson Bay.

Q. What is the Capital of the entire dominion?
A. Ottawa, on the River Ottawa.

Q. On what River is Quebec and Montreal?
A. On the St. Lawrence.

Q. On what Lake is Toronto?
A. On the borders of Lake Ontario.

Q. When was Vancouver Island made a British settlement?
A. In 1849: its capital town is Victoria.

Q. Where is Russian America?
A. The part which lies nearest to Asia.

Q. What part of North America comprises Danish America?
A. The countries of Greenland and Iceland.

Q. Where is Mexico situated?
A. It lies between the United States, the Pacific, and the Mexican Gulf, in the South of North America.

Q. What are its Chief Towns?
A. Mexico, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Acapulco, and Mazatlan.

Q. Is Mexico celebrated for anything?
A. It has rich and extensive Mines of Gold, Silver, Marble, and Precious Stones.

Q. Has it any other productions?
A. The soil is fertile, and it produces rich Fruits.

Q. Where is Central America?
A. It extends from Mexico to the Isthmus of Panama.

Q. What is its other name?
A. Guatemala.

Q. What is the name of its most important River?
A. San Juan, which flows from Lake Nicaragua into the Caribbean Sea.

Q. How many States are included in Central America?
A. Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.

Q. Of what do the West Indies or Antilles consist?
A. The West Indies are a vast insular region, lying between North and South America.

Q. Who discovered the West Indies?
A. Christopher Columbus (1492), on his second voyage.

Q. Name the largest West Indian Islands.
A. Cuba, Hayti, Jamaica, and Porto Rico.

Q. Are there any other Islands?
A. The Windward, Leeward, and Bahama Islands.

Q. To whom do Cuba and Porto Rico belong?
A. They belong to Spain.

Q. What is the Capital of Cuba?
A. Havana, the largest city in the West Indies.

Q. What is the Capital of Porto Rico?
A. San Juan.

Q. What Islands belong to England?
A. Jamaica; capital city, Kingston.

Q. Are there any others?
A. The Bahama, three of the Virgin Islands, and twelve smaller Islands.

Q. What are the productions of these Islands?

A. Sugar, Rum, Coffee, Tobacco, Cotton Spices, and Fruits.

Q. What two Islands belong to the United States?
A. St. Thomas and St. John.

Q. Give me the names of the Windward Islands.
A. Trinadad, Tobago, Barbadoes, Grenada St. Vincent, and St. Lucia.

Q. What are the names of the Leeward Islands?
A. Dominica, Antigua, Barbuda, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher, and Virgin Islands.

South America.

Q. What Isthmus united North to South America?
A. The Isthmus of Panama.

Q. Where is South America situated?

A. To the South of the Caribbean Sea.

Q. How is it bounded on the North and East?
A. By the Atlantic Ocean.

Q. How on the West?
A. By the Pacific Ocean.

Q. What is its most southern point?
A. Cape Horn.

Q. What are the States of South America?

States.	Capitals.
New Granada	Bagoto.
Venezuela	Caraccas.
Ecuador	Quito.
British Guyana	George Town.
Dutch Guyana	Paramaribo.
French Guyana	Cayenne.
Brazil	Rio Janeiro.
Peru	Lima.
La Plata	Buenos Ayres.
Chili	Santiago.
Patagonia	
Bolivia	Chuquisaqua.

States.	Capitals.
Paraguay	Assumption.
Uruguay, or Banda Oriental	Monte Video.
Terra del Fuego	
Falkland Islands	

Q. Name the Rivers of South America.
A. The chief Rivers are the Amazon, Orinoco, and the Rio de la Plata.

Q. What Gulfs has South America?
A. Darien, Mazacaybo, Paria, Panama, Guayaquil, and the Strait of Magellan.

Q. What are the principal Capes of South America?
A. Cape Gallinas, Cape Parina, Cape St. Roque, and Cape Horn.

Q. Name the Islands of South America.
A. Margarita, Curaçoa, Terra del Fuego, the Falkland Islands, and Georgia Island.

Q. Are there any more Islands?
A. On the West the Patagonian Archi-

pelago, Juan Fernandez, and the Galapagos Islands.

Q. What are the Mountains of South America?
A. The Andes, the Mountains of Guiana, and the Mountains of Brazil.

Q. Which is the highest summit of the Andes?
A. Aconcagua, on the borders of Chili and La Plata.

Q. What is the altitude of Aconcagua?
A. It is nearly 24,000 feet.

Q. Are there any Volcanoes in these mountain ranges?
A. Cotopaxi and Pichincha, both near the City of Quito, are the largest.

Q. What celebrated traveller ascended Pichincha twice?
A. Humboldt: this Volcano is 15,924 feet high.

Q. For what is Mount Potosi famed?

A. Its city of the same name, being the most elevated city in the world, except Quito.

Q. Can you name anything else?
A. Mount Potosi is also famed for its extensive Mines of Silver.

Q. For what are the Patagonians remarkable?
A. For their great size: they are tall, stout, and well made.

Q. Where is the Island of Juan Fernandez?
A. It is an Island in the Pacific Ocean.

Q. For what is it noted?
A. It was inhabited for four years by Alexander Selkirk.

Q. What tale gives the history of his shipwreck?
A. The tale of Robinson Crusoe, written by Defoe.

Q. Where is the country of Brazil?

A. It is situated on the Eastern coast of South America.

Q. Is it very extensive?
A. It is the largest country of South America.

Q. What is the name of its capital City?
A. Rio Janeiro, seated on a bay of the Atlantic.

Q. Is Rio Janeiro a large city?
A. It is the largest city of South America.

Q. What are the other cities of Brazil?
A. Bahia, Pernambuco, Para, San Paulo, and San Pedro.

Q. What are the Rivers of Brazil?
A. The Amazon and San Francisco.

Q. What are the productions of Brazil?
A. Besides its rich forests, Brazil possesses Gold, Diamonds, and other Precious Stones.

Q. Where is Terra del Fuego situated?

A. It is an Island to the south of South America.

Q. What Strait separates this Island from South America?
A. The Strait of Magellan.

Q. What is the meaning of Terra de Fuego?
A. Terra del Fuego, means Land of Fire.

Q. Why is this particular Island called "Land of Fire?"
A. Because of its numerous volcanoes.

Q. For what are its Inhabitants remarkable?
A. The natives are very low in stature, and support themselves chiefly by fishing.

Q. For what Mines is South America noted?
A. For its Gold and Silver mines, also other metals.

Q. Where are these mines chiefly situated?

A. In the range of mountains which are on the Western side of South America.

Q. What is the name of this range?
A. The Andes, which extend about 4000 miles, from the Isthmus of Panama to the Strait of Magellan.

Q. In what part of South America is Guiana?
A. Guiana is the north-east portion of South America.

Q. What is the name of its Capital?
A. Georgetown, at the mouth of the River Demerara.

Q. What city is to the East of Georgetown?
A. New Amsterdam, the Capital of Berbice.

Q. What is the Chief Town of Dutch Guiana?
A. Paramaribo, on the River Surinam.

Q. What is the Chief Town of French Guiana?

A. Cayenne, on the Island of Cayenne.

Q. In what does the wealth of Guiana consist?
A. In the produce of its soil, Sugar, Coffee, Cotton and Tobacco.

Q. What are the Chief Towns of Venezuela?
A. Caraccas, Cumana, Barcelona, Valencia, and Maracaybo.

Q. What are the Chief Towns of New Granada?
A. Santa Fé de Bogotá and Cartagena.

Q. What are the Chief Towns of Ecuador?
A. Quito and Guayaquil.

Q. What is the Capital of Venezuela?
A. Caraccas, near the Caribbean Sea.

Q. What is the Capital of New Granada?
A. Santa Fé de Bogotá, on the Andes.

Q. What is the Capital of Ecuador?

A. Quito, which is the highest city in the world.

Q. Where does the city of Panama lie?
A. On the South or Pacific coast of the Isthmus.

Q. What are the Chief Towns of Peru?
A. Lima, Callao, Cuzco, Arequipa, Pasco, and Arica.

Q. What is the Capital of Peru?
A. Lima: Callao is its port.

Q. Of what ancient part is Cuzco the Capital?
A. Of the Incas. Cuzco is 11,000 feet above the sea.

Q. What is the Capital of Bolivia?
A. Chuquisaqua: the other towns are Potosi, La Paz, and Cobija.

Q. What is the Capital of Chili?
A. Santiago, an inland city.

Q. What are the Chief Ports of Chili?

A. Valparaiso, Concepcion, and Coquimbo.

Q. What is the commerce of Chili?
A. Copper Ore, Silver, Hides, Wheat, Flour, &c.

Q. What extensive Plain is there in Chili?
A. The Great Desert of Atacama.

Q. What is the Capital of La Plata?
A. Buenos Ayres, or Good Air.

Q. Where is this city situated?
A. On the south bank of the River Plate.

Q. What are the Rivers of La Plata?
A. The Paraguay, Parana, and Uruguay.

Q. What are the chief sources of the wealth of La Plata?
A. Vast herds of Oxen and Horses.

Q. What is the Capital of Paraguay?
A. Assumption, on the River Paraguay.

Q. What is the Capital of Uruguay?
A. Its chief Town is Monte Video.

Q. To whom do the Falkland Islands belong?
A. To Great Britain: their port is Stanley.

Q. What district of South America abounds in the valuable herb, Maté?
A. Paraguay: it is used as tea.

Q. Where are the South Shetlands?
A. They are a cluster of Islands, south of Cape Horn.

Q. In what do they abound?
A. In sea Elephants and Seals.

AUSTRALIA.

Q. Where is Australia situated?
A. Australia is in the Southern Hemisphere.

Q. What are its boundaries on the East?
A. It is bounded on the East by the Pacific Ocean.

Q. What is on the South?

A. The Southern Ocean.

Q. What on the West and North-west?
A. The Indian Ocean.

Q. What places are included under the general name of Australasia?
A. Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Papua, and several other Islands.

Q. When was Australia discovered?
A. The Eastern part, called New South Wales, was explored by Capt. Cook, 1770.

Q. When was the part called Australia discovered?
A. By the Dutch, in 1628.

Q. Name the Gulfs of Australia.
A. The Gulf of Carpentaria, on the North; Spencer Gulf and St. Vincent Gulf, to the South.

Q. Name the Bays in Australia.
A. Hobson's Bay, Sydney Bay, Moreton

Bay, Cambridge Bay, and many others.

Q. Name some of the Rivers of Australia.
A. The Murray, Hudson, Brisbane, Swan, Victoria, Hawksbury, &c.

Q. Name some Mountains in Australia.
A. The Australian Alps, Blue Mountains, &c.

Q. Name the Divisions of Australia.

Colonies.	Chief Towns.
New South Wales....	Sydney, Newcastle, Bathurst, and Goulburn.
Queensland.....	Brisbane.
Victoria.....	Melbourne, Geelong, Ballarat, and Castlemaine.
South Australia	Adelaide, Port Lincoln, Port Elliot.
West Australia.....	Perth, Freemantle.
Tasmania	Hobart Town, Launceston.

Q. What wealth does Australia contain?

A. Australia has abundant Mineral wealth.

Q. In what does it consist?
A. Extensive Gold-fields, rich Copper Ore, and abundance of Iron, Lead, and Tin.

Q. Are there any Coal Mines in Australia?
A. Coal is found in great quantities in various parts, also in Tasmania.

Q. What large curious Bird is found in Australia?
A. The Emu, which is larger than the Ostrich.

Q. Is not the Kangaroo a native of Australia?
A. Yes; also various kinds of the Opossum.

Q. Where is Sydney situated?
A. On the South shore of Port Jackson.

Q. When was it established or founded?
A. In 1788: it is the Capital City of New South Wales.

Q. Where is Brisbane?

A. It is the Capital of Queensland.

Q. Where is Brisbane situated?
A. In Moreton Bay, at the mouth of the River Brisbane.

Q. What is the Capital of Victoria?
A. Melbourne, on the River Yarra.

Q. When was it founded?
A. In the year 1837.

Q. What is the Capital of South Australia?
A. Adelaide, now a place of some importance.

Q. What is the Capital of Western Australia?
A. Perth, on the Swan River.

Q. What is the Capital of Tasmania?
A. Hobart Town, on the River Derwent.

Q. Is there not another important Town on the North?
A. Yes: Launceston, on the River Tamar.

Q. What Strait separates Australia from Tasmania?
A. Bass Strait.

Q. What are the productions of Tasmania?
A. On the North side agriculture flourishes.

Q. Is the soil very fertile?
A. Immense crops of Grain of all kinds are produced, splendid Hay, and fat Cattle.

Q. What are the productions of the South of Tasmania?
A. Ores of various kinds, the best Coal, and many kinds of valuable Wood, also the Huon Pine.

Q. Is the climate of Tasmania good?
A. The climate is exceedingly healthy, Fruits, Vegetables, and Flowers flourish abundantly.

Q. What are its Inhabitants?
A. Chiefly European: they are polished, rich, and hospitable.

Q. Are there not many Islands in the Pacific Ocean?
A. They are called Polynesia, which means "Many Islands."

Q. Name some of these Islands.
A. New Zealand, which was colonised by Britain, 1839.

Q. What is its Capital, also Chief Towns?
A. Wellington, Auckland, and New Plymouth, all on the North Island.

Q. Are there any towns on the South Island?
A. Nelson, Christchurch, and Dunedin are on the South Island.

Q. What Strait divides the North and South Islands?
A. Cook Strait: there is a third and smaller Island, called Stewart Island.

Q. Are there Gold-fields in New Zealand?
A. Yes: at Otago, in the South Island.

Q. Into how many classes is Polynesia divided?

X. Two classes: Mountainous and Coral Islands.

Q. Which are the more numerous?
A. The Coral Islands, which consist of low reefs, only a few feet above the level of the sea.

Q. Describe the Mountainous Islands.
A. The Volcanic or Mountainous Islands, are often many thousand feet above the level of the sea.

Q. Which are the principal of the smaller Polynesian Islands?
A. The Sandwich Islands, and the Society Islands.

Q. Which is the chief of the Sandwich Islands?

A. The largest of this group is Owhyhee, on which Capt. Cook, their discoverer, was killed, in 1779.

Q. Which is the largest of the Society Islands?

A. Otaheite or Tahiti, under the control of France.

Q. Are the Feejee Islands civilised?
A. Only partially, cannibalism is still common among the natives.

Q. Do you know anything of the other Islands?
A. New Caledonia, the New Hebrides, and the Solomon Islands are extensive, but little known.

Q. What do you know of New Guinea, or Papua?
A. It is large and mountainous.

Q. Do strangers visit its shores?
A. The Dutch, Chinese, and Malays obtain Tortoise-shell, edible Bird's-nests, and other articles.

Q. What Birds are natives of this region?
A. The beautiful Bird of Paradise.

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